ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.

A BOYAL PROTIVAL IN ST. PHYRESURG.
The hirthday of the Car is just over; and surely
must have been the most anxious and dismal of
is hirthdays—grave as the viciositudes of his life

at a great conspiracy existed, was to form a federal un on of extending from the North Sea to object of course in luding he Romanoff family. No means, ce, were of any use in putting; and for nine years did Alexrich this fearful ghost at his when the moment would come asp. This society intended to condition of Russia altogether,

by a sware that he cannot recken on the honesty of a yone functionary of his whele empire. He has notice and pen-loned savam and man of letters, and instituted schools, and tolled h-rder than his was slaves, and he perceives that society grown outer, but rather worse. So be has recourse to the me and territorial extensions.

invited and pensioned savans and man of letters, and inatituted schools, and tolled h-rder than his own slaves, and he perceives that wocky grown no better, but rather worse. So be has recourse to selemes of territorial extension; and there the same evil follows; his sbips are rotten, his cannon halls are turned into wooden bowis, his quidne is found to be oak be it, and while he is paying envinous bread bills, his solders are perisaning under a bran and staw dies.

Of his fanatick m one does not know what to say. His Empres under Greek in a day to marry him, and this no doubt recemed to him all right and natural. But when he wanted his dengater Oiga to marry the Archdude Stephen, he offered that she should turn Romish in a day—should embrace the faith of those nuns of Minsk who were so very displeasing to his orthodoxy. It is probably in his case the muxure of fanaticism and laxity which is so days ting in the history of all muchens at any time dominant and involved with the State.

In his family, he is no less unhappy then in other relations. Has faithful wife, who has borne with moth from him, partly because the carried on his attention to her through all his vagaries, has here wearing out for many a dreary year under the faigues of the life of compty amusement which he imposes on all his family. One favorite daughter is dead. Another is the widow of the Duc de Leucatenberg; and the younger (who is a Muscowite savage of the M-soow party)—strives all in his power to supplant his elder brother, who is a much milder and more estmable man, in the succession to the throne. The Caar has till now represed their feely but it is a play to the his older brother, who is a much milder and more estmable man, in the succession to the throne. The Caar has till now represed their feely but it is his own from will the share sulvered them all, instead of achieving territorial extension, he has apparently brought on the hour of the fordible disnamberment of mall passed his fifty-eighth birthday, sitting among the work of all h the resolved—baying made up our minds that this common fee shall do no more hurt to anybody but his own subjects—we are at liberty to compassionate freely and kindly the wretched man who has declined into every other abyas before he reaches that of the grave.—Laily Ness.

THE TRADE OF RUSSIA.

[From the London tasette, July 12.]

Should the war in which we are now engaged be prolonged for any lengthened period, (which, under present circumstances, seems not at all improbable,) it is worth while considering what will be the effect upon the commerce and trade of Russia, and whence she can draw her supplies. It is true that ber dominable various climates; but the question is, What

set Ni kolan, who must know this very well, has a deferred to the last possible moment the serving his animes forth in Boropean werfare. He will be the effect of all formed by young officers who had call the control of a set of the control of a set of most and the control of a set of the control of the contr

annihilated, and her production of gold has for several years past been rapidly decilions, owing to the heavy progressive tax levied on the peoduce of the mines and washings. The capitation tax and the tax on merchants will press most enerously at the present time, when all external trade and business are cut off. Its enormous public debt will be aggravated by the fresh loans required, and the unprodubble expenditure incurred for its army and navy. The ordinary revenue, if it could be obtained, would be quite insufficient to meet the extraordinary expenses going on; and its increased taxation and loans are not likely to help it (1911) much in the desperate striggle on which it has set all on the venture. With all bis undannied courage, great decision, vigilance and which it has set all on the venture. With all bis undamnted courage, great decision, vigilance and activity—qualities which no one can cany him—the Crar with, if he pe sut in his obstinate course, fin that he has raised a storm which it is temposeible to quell and that his empire may become the theatre of revolution and hange—brought about by his own impolicy—for which he is sittle prepared.

The possessions of Easem on the not is west coast of America will probably be forth with subjected to a blockade, and perhaps to a seizure, by our Pacific squadron. The commerce of the Easem existlements with California and China will be also interupted. Cast, lee and turn formed the staples of the expert trace, with a scarcely amounted, however, to £60 000 a year. On the map these possessions may look extensive, but they are of very slight value—the total population, aborigines inclused, not amounting to \$0.000 inhabitants. The island of sither, with its p-pulation of somewhere about 1,000 inhabitants, will be taken possession of and hold till the termination of rhe war.

With her resources thus annibilated, Russia will soon have to contemplate the consequences of the present war, even if unaccompanied by further reverses.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Chronic's, writing on July 8, says:—Nevêr, perhaus, in the history of the world, were the much vannied and immense war and o immended in rine resources of any nation, great or small, so utterly oripped and reduced to nullity as those of colors Russia. Not only are some 90 armed vessels, of different classes, with at least 60,000 milers and marises, rendered as utterly useless as if they did not exist, but upwards of 100 000 tite troops on we shore, and nearly as many of different kinds on the other, are required to defend these vessels and the adjacent coasts. This is the unvarished state of the case, although the mobilization of numerous battalions of the veteran "Inware Guard," and the organization of the ever-serve battalions of the Guards, Grenadiers, first outpe, and portions of other corps.—in all, about corps, and portions of other corps—in all, about 60 battaliors—have enabled the Emperor to detach two divisions (8 regiments—32 battalions) of the Grenadler corps, with one division (4 regiments—20 battalions) to Poland. Indeed, according to dates of the 7th from Warraw, the 2d division of the Grenadler corps—consisting of the Ath or Kings. 

.90,000 distinct from the army of the Dambe, whose right finit, thrown he keep present on the Aluta, does not extend much beyond slatina, although sufficient light troops are detached to watch the pusses of the Carpathian range, between the Aluta and Buza. It may not be uninteresting to your military readers to add a hird's eye view of the dislocation of the different regular corps de armée watch compose the grand military force of Russia at this moment, premising by observing that the organization of all line corps is identical in every respect, and that of the Guardes and Grenadders nearly so:

Watching Coast of Bothnia—Special Finland corps.

be left without support. It is acarcely possible to believe that we Russian army, which has never yet succeeded against an equal number of Furks, will be able to tesist the best soloiers of England and France; and a victory in Vallachia, while it would probably decide the neutral governments of Europe, might, her aps, tend materially to shorten the war.

The Oest Deutsche Post, of July 8th, says:—
Prince Gortschak if is provided with full and extensive powers, and the propositions which he has brought with him are surely not of such a simple nature that they might have been entrusted to an ordinary courier. The Emperor Nicholas has not, with ut great cause, summoned a dipl matiet of so high a rank, of such conspicuous amiability, and of such extensive and recently proved intimate acquaintance with the German Courts, from his important post at Stuttgardt to St. Petersburg, to send him tience to Vienna. The individuality must be an eminent one who is selected for such a mission at such a mement; and the full powers, the instructions that are confided to such a "man of confidence," are surely as extraordicary as the individual to whom they are entrusted. But "Rossian propositions must be react thrice "and in Vienna tolis saying of a celebrated journalist will certainly remain a truth. If the latest Rossian propositions when the principle which the Vienna Conference has laid down will certainly not be shandoned for a single moment. The Engelsan propositions will be submitted by the Austrian Cabinet in place till now, the principle which the Vienna Conference has laid down will certainly not be abandoned for a single moment. The Rossian propositions will be submitted by the Austrian Cabinet in all ficehty to the conference. If they be acceptable for Europe, then Austria will doubtless support them; but it they be only calculated for the special acceptance of Austria—if their tendency be to isolate Austria—then they will be unsuccessful for the interests of Europe are also the interests of Austria. We will hope that the ideas entertained in Prussia truching the solidarity of all German interests may be as dear and well defined as they are here. Why should we doubt it? Russia's endeavors to dissipate (zerspittem) the executive power of Europe—to dissolve the existing opnoord—or at least to prevent important results from being achieved during the present summer, and to spin out the ne-

inte has placed her there as a barrier between St. Petersburg and Copenhagen. Even if Dennark fell to Emeda, the poacession of the Sound by the latter power would not be complete until Sweden had fallen also. And would toe man who did not becluste to setze upon the provinces of a neighboring, tate, as a material gua antee for the fulfilment of prejections a cumada, hesitate to invent a protext to occupy Swedish territory? It is the old fable of the woil and the lamb. Of all this the Swedes are well aware. This explains the enthusiasm displayed by the population of Stockholm on the recent visit of the English admi at to King Occar, and the ovations paid by the students of Upsala to the B itish fiet. The Swedes are a warlike race, and have before now coped single banded against Russia. The Swedes are a brave people; the names of Gustavus Vass, of Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII., are emblazoned in letters of undying glory in the memory of man.

Actuated by a spirit of true patriotism, by a desire to regain possession of the province torn from them, a Swedish auxiliary army would prove a most weld me ally to France and England, and such an ally might at the present juncture be easily obtained. The angai tous ruler of the det thises of France thus ably expresses his views with regard to Sweden:—

"The loss of Finland is an ever bleeding wound in the finsh of Sweden. From that province Russia craws nearly the whole of her maritime population and her timber. The restoration of Finland to its at cle ht owners would be an act of noticy, the prudence and justice of which none dare gainsay. A he drawn from Viborg to the Gulf of Ocega would be one on that side, in the north, the extreme limit of Russia. It is not in her centre that Russia is vulnarable; it is at her extremities But if the blood is driven back towards her heart, she will choke. The head of he colossus as at Helsingtors, its right arm at Watsaw, its event at Sebastopol. The possession of

of Russia. It is not in her centre that Russia is vulnirable; it is at her extremities. But if the blood is driven back towards her heart, she will choke. The head of he colossus is at Helsingtors, its right arm at waraw, its et at Sebart-jol. The possession of Finland gives Russia the dominit not the Baltic, as it at of the Crime. makes her mistress of the Black Sta; and as long anshe possesses them, the peace of Europe is not sure. Finland, Poland and the Crimea most be dragred out of the clutches of the double-head deagl. 4.

The statu quo and beliam cannot now be granted peace cannot be concluded on the basis of ancien itratice.

Sweden can bring an army into the field, exclusive of Notway, of 145,600 men, in round numbers; her first cours is of ten ships of the line, eight curvates, six schooners, twelve steamers, an 256 gan be sus, and other small craft. 5.

The land forces of Norway, incurporated with Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, signed on the 14th of January, 1814, give a total of 23,484 men. The Norwegian fleet consists of two frigstes, four corvettes, she bit, five schooners, twe stammes, and one hundred and thinty-six gun boats.

Since its incorpo action with Sweden, Norway has attained a position which it had never enjoyed when attached to the crown of Denmark. By the fifth article of the treaty of Kiel, toe King of Sweden he at himself in the mest solemn manner to cause the inhabitants of the kingdom of Norway and its dependencies to enjoy in future all the laws, franchieta, rights, and privileges, as they had inherto subsided. On his part, the King of Sweden renounced in behalf of the King of Denmark, all rights and claims to the dukedom of Swedin Pomernus and the principality of the king of Denmark, all rights and claims to the dukedom of Swedin Pomernus and the principality of the sand of Ragen. The Norweyian did not at first willingly consent to be handed over to Sweden. A war ensued. It was not till November, 1814, that the final junction of Norway with Sweden was completed. On his acter, but

Norway with Sweden was completed. On the 20th October, the Norwegian Diet, by a majority of 74 voices to 5, adopted the following resolution:—Norway shall, as an integral State, be united to Sweden under one king, with the preservation of its constitution, subject to such necessary alterations as the same time, regard to the union with Sweden. Those alterations which his Swedish Majosty has recognized in the convention of Moss are to be considered and determined on by the Diet as speedily as possible; and as soon as this has been done, the diet will solemnly elect and acknowle ge the King of Sweden, has Majesty Charles XIII., as the constitutional King of Norway.

The election of the king took place on the 4th November, 1814, with enure unanimity.

We hope shortly to be enabled to announce, that an essentive and defensive treaty has been concluded between the Scandinavian States and the Western Powers.

\*\*Art. 4. His Majesty the King of Sweden, as well for himself as his successors to the throne and kingdom of Sweden, resonances irrevocably and in perpetuity, in favor of his kajesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his successors, in his rights and tiles to the government to hereafter a secured, which here been conquered from 11 e erown of Sweden in the present war—annoly, the governments of Kymenagard, Niland, and Tavastabus, Abo and Bionacoug, with the isless aland, Save as and Corelas, Wasa, Ucasaog and part of West Bethnia, extending to the river tornes, as shall be fixed in the subsequent article on the centuralistion of the froviers. These Governments with all thost inhabitants, towns, ports, fortresses, villages and part of west Bethnia, extending to the river tornes, as shall be fixed in the subsequent article on the centuralistion of the froviers. These Governments with all thost inhabitants of which shall, in virtue of this requestion, he relieved from the homes and cast of fidelity by which they were bound to the Crown of sweden.

Art. 5 The sec of Aland (Aland's Haf), the Galf of Wothins and the r

The Canadaan Legislacure.

[From the London theorets, July 14]

In the recent discussions on the Canada Legislative Council bill now be fore Parliament, a good deal of criticism was wasted upon the details of the draft enactment which last year received the associan of the Legislative Assembly. We observed, in our former remarks upon the sabje t that the objections raised against that scheme, whether well or ill founded, were at all event premature, as it was impossible to say to what extent its obnexions features might be modified by one or other of the provincial chambers, before the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be finally settled and sent to the measure could be county for ratification. The latest in ellipsene from the colony shows that we were not finitely in this opinion. A ministerial crisis has led to a dissolution of the Colonual Parliament, and, under the provisions of a necessary to the next Legislative assembly will considered. h there been its seatorble comber. It is at present quite uncertain which of the various parties existing in the colony will gent the greatest addition of strength; and the result of the approaching elections will, of course, much determine in what manner the Canadian Legislaure will exercise the powers given by the measure now before Parliament. We also refer to the a dequacy of the Legislauve Council as a check and the Lower House, and in this point also our views are confirmed by passing events. Ample a re-to-accounts which have reached us of the re-ent-proceedings, we hear not a syllable of the coarse than, or likely to be taken, by the Council. We mad of no attempt on the past of that body either the apport or to overrale the decision of the Lower Comber; and it is evident that beither the concurrence partite opposition of the nominee House can exercise any appreciable in fusice over colonial parties and opinions.

Lord Elgin has been Gove nor General of Canada for seven years, and for almost as long a period Mr. Hincha, the present head of the administration, has held a prominent restion in the cabinet. With the recent progress and present prosperity of the colony, the names of both these state-men are intimately associate. The financial operations of the Canadian Minister have been eminently success'ul, and during his late visit to this country he had the satisfaction of paring off, out of clear surplus revenue, the first loan even courseded by the province for the purpose of local improvements. But public feeling in the colony has, for some time past, been deeply interested in other matters, on which opinions are much divided; and the wise policy of the Imperial Lexislature has of late years thrown upon colonial administration an

which spinions are mu h divided; and the wise policy of the Imperial Lexislature has of late years thrown upon colonial administration an amount of responsibility to which they were not subjected in the days of nur-ery government, when the perpetual interference of Parliamont and the Colonial office were deemed indepensible for the regulation of every detail of local policy. Two

Austria. We will hope that the ideas entertained in Prussia tenching the solidarity of all German in terests may be as clear and well defines as they are been. Why should we doubt it? Russia's endeavors to disspise (zerspittern) the executive power of Europe—to dissolve the existing omourd—or at least to prevent important results from being achieved during the present summer, and to spin out the negative forms and the ensuing winter—are so easily to be even through that nobody will be hind enough to fall into the trap. The treaties are lear, the object is clear, the object is clear, and one-half of the summer is already lost.

SCANDINAVIA AND THE BELLIGERENT PUWERS.

[From the United Service Magazine (London) July 10.]

The policy of the Scandinavian States to the survey and so the companion of the frooten the survey and so the month of the summer is already to the miner of the from the frame of the front of the summer is already lost.

The policy of the Scandinavian States to the survey and the lands and the thing that and the tanged of the ministry for the moment of the front of the summer is already lost.

The policy of the Scandinavian States to the survey and the spin of the front of the survey and sovered to the capter is clear, and survey and the spin of the surv

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